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SPAIN.

*Report from Barcelona.*BARCELONA, SPAIN, *March 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report and to forward the abstract of bills of health for the week ended March 17, 1900. On March 11, steamship *Isla de Panay*, Barcelona to ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, was inspected; crew, 99; cabin passengers, 7, and steerage passengers, 44, were inspected and passed; 53 pieces of large and small baggage were inspected and labeled. On March 17, steamship *Porto Rico* was inspected; crew, 51; cabin passengers, 18; steerage, 20, were inspected and passed; 26 pieces of large and small baggage were inspected and labeled. * * *

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 240.]

*Sanitary condition of the provinces of the Turkish Empire.*CONSTANTINOPLE, *March 8, 1900.*

The sanitary condition of the provinces of the Turkish Empire is the same always, as I have already reported. We can not state the same thing for the province of Assyr in the Yemen, where at Beni-Shekir, as already reported, bubonic plague broke out last November. No fresh sanitary news has reached us since the latter date from said place.

In Djiddah, where the population was threatened by the consequences of the drought, after the last rains the cisterns have water enough to supply water for one year. It is the British consul who this week gives the news. He reports also that the price of the water carried from Suez would not exceed 5 or 8 shillings a ton.

Quarantine steps against Aden.

As a consequence of the outbreak of bubonic plague at Aden the Ottoman Government has given the necessary orders to the commander of the Seventh Corps d'armée in Yemen that he should by a military cordon prevent the entrance through the frontier at Taaz of passengers into Turkey. The superior sanitary council to which said quarantine step has been communicated has decided that it is not necessary to take any sanitary steps, the Anglo Indian Government having already taken the necessary steps in order to stifle said bubonic plague outbreak.

Quarantine against Bender-Bushir.

The Persian Government has asked the abolition of the ten days' quarantine to which the ships and passengers coming from the Persian ports are subjected in Bassorah. The question was brought to the superior sanitary council, when several of its members were willing to abolish said quarantine inasmuch as, according to what the British and Russian consuls state, more than two months since no case whatever of any epidemic disease has been observed in Bender-Bushir,

Bender Abbas, or Mohamara. The vice-president opposed the motion, stating that there is not any organized sanitary service in Persia, and, as a consequence, he can not rely on what they state. Besides that said vice president alleged that ships and passengers coming from Bombay land freely in said Persian harbors without any sanitary restriction or examination of the passengers.

A long discussion followed, during which I said that quarantine in the Persian Gulf is but a vexation and a hindrance to trade and honest passengers, for the natives there do travel from Persia to Turkey as well as from Kurrachee and Bombay to Bassorah without being subjected to any quarantine; therefore, said quarantine, to which steamships coming from Bender-Bushir are subjected, would not prevent the spread of any epidemic disease whatever. The above-mentioned vice-president did not agree with such requirements and quarantine has not been abolished.

Sanitary condition in Constantinople.

Public health in Constantinople continues to be the same; perhaps the number of influenza cases is a little larger than previously. The number of deaths registered from February 19 to March 5 is 580, of which 3 were from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 13 from typhoid fever and 24 from acute inflammation of the respiratory system.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 438,300. Total number of deaths, 571, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 16; whooping cough, 2, and 38 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 66, including whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 105. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 3, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 21.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Blackburn and Liverpool, viz, 31.2, and the lowest in Gateshead, viz, 14.8.

London.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 41; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 26; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 18; smallpox, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 7. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand. In Greater London 2,217 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.4 a thousand of